

‘ to the left of its Nadir-Point. At 8 H. 11 M. she
 ‘ totally immersed into the Earth’s Shadow, about
 ‘ 30 Degr. to the right Hand of her Vertical Point.
 ‘ At 9 H. 51 M. she emerged out of the Shadow,
 ‘ 79 or 80 Degr. to the left of her Nadir-Point. At
 ‘ 10 H. 50 M. the Eclipse ended, 88 Degr. to the
 ‘ right of her Vertical Point. In this, and all the
 ‘ other Observations he made of both Solar and Lunar
 ‘ Eclipses, during several Years he has been in *Barba-*
 ‘ *dos*, he found that they always happened 10 Mi-
 ‘ nutes sooner than his Computation. Whence he con-
 ‘ cludes, that that Island lies 2 Degr. and a Half
 ‘ more Westerly than is generally supposed.’

III. *The Anatomical Preparation of Vegetables*, by
 Albertus Seba, F. R. S. Communicated to the
 Royal Society by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Pr.
 R. S. and Col. Med. Lond. Translated from
 the German, by Mr. Zolman, F. R. S.

TAKE Leaves of Trees or other Vegetables, that
 are somewhat substantial and tough, and have
 woody Fibres; as for Instance, Leaves of Orange
 Trees, of Lemon, Jasmin, Laurel, Rose-Trees, of
 Cherry, Apricock, Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear, and
 Trees of Popler, Pine, Oak, &c.

There are many sorts of Leaves that have no such
 woody Fibres or Veins; as for Instance, Vine and
 Lime-Tree Leaves.

Those

Those of the first Sort above-mentioned, and the like are to be gathered in *June* or *July*, when they are most perfect, not touched by Worms and Caterpillars. They are to be put into an earthen Pot or a wide Glass Vessel, with a good deal of Rain-Water poured over them, and afterwards left in the open Air, uncovered and exposed to the Warmth of the Sun. The Water must always stand above the Leaves, and if it evaporates so as to leave them dry, fresh Water must be poured on. Thus the Leaves begin to putrify; some sorts will be rotten in a Month, others hold out two Months and longer. When the two external Membranes begin to separate, and the green Substance of the Leaf to grow liquid, then it is Time to perform the Operation. The Leaf is to be put into a white and flat earthen Plate or Dish filled with clear Water; then being gently squeezed with the Finger, the Membranes begin to open in the Extremities, and the green Substance comes out. Take the Membranes on both sides dexterously off with the Finger, which must be most carefully done in the middle of the Leaf near the Stalk: If there is once an Opening, the rest follows easily. The Skeleton that remains between, is afterwards washed in clear Water, and kept in a Book.

The Method with relation to Fruit; as Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches and the like, is as follows.

The finest and largest Pears that are soft and not stony, are most proper for this sort of Anatomy. First, they are to be nicely pared without squeezing them, and Care taken not to hurt the Stalk or the Crown. This done, put as many, and of such sorts as you have pitched upon, into a Pot of Rain or fresh Spring-

Spring-Water; cover it, and let them boil gently till they grow thoroughly soft; then take them out and put them into a Vessel of cold Water: The Pear which is to be anatomized, is to be put into a Dish filled with cold Water; then take and hold it by the Stalk with one Hand, and with one Finger and the Thumb of the other Hand, rub the Pulp of the Pear gently off, beginning near the Stalk and rubbing equally towards the Crown, and you will easily see in the Water how the Pulp separates from the Fibres, which being most tender towards the Extremities, it is there the greatest Care is to be taken. No Instrument is of any use in this Operation, except last of all a Penknife to separate the Pulp sticking to the Core. In order to see how the Operation advances, you may fling away the muddy Water from Time to Time, and pour on clean: All being separated, the Skeleton is to be preserved in Spirits of Wine rectified. The same to be observed with relation to Apples, Plums, Peaches and the like.

Turnips and other Roots, that have woody Fibres or Ribs, must be boiled without paring, till they grow soft, and the Pulp comes off. Not only many sorts of Roots, but also the Barks of several Trees may be reduced after this Method into Skeletons, presenting rare and curious Views of Vegetables.

Hence one must acknowledge the inimitable Wonders of the Almighty, how wonderfully he has created every thing, yet so that all Creatures in Nature tend to Corruption. Therefore God having done every thing well, we ought to honour, praise and thank him for his Mercy, Goodness and Kindness, which in his Love he has made Mankind Partakers of.

I have invented the abovesaid Preparation through my own Speculation, and with great Pains, without the Assistance of any Man living: I have made frequent Experiments of it, and do now communicate it very freely and readily.

IV. *An Account of what happened from Thunder in Carmarthenshire; partly had from the Woman's Mouth that suffered by it, partly from what was observed by others, communicated to the Royal Society, by John Eames, F. R. S. as he received it in a Letter from Mr. Evan Davies.*

PENCARREG, Saturday December 6, 1729.
 In the Afternoon of the same Day there happened terrible Thunder and Lightning, which alarmed the whole Neighbourhood; and about four of the Clock of the same Evening, or thereabouts, as the Wife of one *William Griff. Morgan* of the said Parish, was carrying a Pail of Water into the House, being no sooner come over the Threshold into a small Entry that leads towards the Fire, there broke such a violent Clap of Thunder, after its Forerunner (Lightning) that she and three of her Children were very surprizingly struck dead, and instantly bereaved of their Senses, that they lay (they know not how long) miserable and ghostly Monuments of the terrible Shock, being the most dismal Sight that was ever known in those Parts; and I think, by the Report (if my Memory fails me not) they lay weltring in their Blood, before they recovered, and were able to creep to the Bed, till the next Neighbour happened to come in (the Husband being then